

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL



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No. 17.



## A Full Description of the "Dadant Hive."

BY C. P. DADANT.

We have received the following questions concerning the hive we use:

"Will you please give me through the columns of the American Bee Journal, the dimensions of the large hive you use? Also, does the brood-chamber have to be reduced with dummies during the honey-flow, and to what extent?—H."

The large hive that we use, and which has been called the "Dadant Hive," altho it is only a modification of the original Langstroth-Quinby hive, is intended for our climate. A number of its features make it desirable in this cold region, and we believe a great part of our success with bees is due to the greater safety with which we can winter bees in the open air with such a hive. The frames are deeper than the regular Langstroth-Simplicity frame, and can therefore allow of more honey over the cluster. This is quite a point, for, altho it is well known that bees do move sidewise, in very cold weather, to reach the honey, yet in test winters, in such winters as we have had, in which half of the bees in the country perish, it is often noticeable that many colonies die with honey only a few inches from them on the same comb, because the cold is so intense that they cannot reach it after they have consumed everything above the cluster.

This hive is not a cheap hive, and therefore will never be popular. But it has one advantage—it may be manufactured easily by any one with the least knowledge of carpenter work, and without other tools than a square, saw, hammer, and two or three planes.

At the present day, it looks as if inventors of new hives took particular pains to get up some contrivance that can only be manufactured in factories and with special tools. This hive is not patented in any of its features and is consequently free to all, without royalty or farm right. In truth, there are no features in it that would be patentable.

Fig. 1 shows the diagram of the hive. The two supporting cross-blocks on the underside are now made to lie lengthwise instead of crosswise, as in the engraving, and give a support to the slanting apron-board in front. The size of the blocks is 2x4x28 inches, cut slanting in front. They may be done away with and replaced by light cleats; but we prefer to have our hives pretty well off the ground, in this way. The bottom-board is cut crosswise of the hive, and made of match lumber—size 17½x24 inches. In giving the dimensions we take it that the lumber used of ordinary one-inch thickness has been dressed down to 13/16.

If it is desirable to make the hive last as long as a colony of bees can occupy it, the underside of the bottom and the blocks may be painted with heated coal-tar. We painted some 40 hives in this manner in 1870—27 years ago—and those bottom-boards are all good yet. One would imagine that the smell of the coal-tar would cause the bees to leave, but such is

not the case. If the tar is heated before it is applied, it soaks so well into the wood and dries so thoroughly that but little smell is noticeable after a few weeks.

By looking at Fig. 2, the reader will notice that the hive is made so as to fit the bottom inside of it on the sides and back, the sides being rabbetted and the back doubled. This fitting serves two or three purposes. In the first place, as a hive is always supposed to slant slightly forward, the sides and back efficiently shed the water from the bottom-board which is kept at all times perfectly dry. The double joint that it makes, keeps out insects most thoroughly. Another advantage is that there can be no admittance of cold air through the back, since it is double and at break joints. These matters may be of small importance, but, as Heddon said, "Bee-culture is a business of details." It is these small points that save the weak colonies, and we believe it is far better to have less hives and better ones, than to have a big stock of boxes that are constantly getting filled by swarming, and getting empty again—by winter losses, owing to bad joints; by robbing, from the same cause; by starvation, from not having room enough for a good supply of stores, etc. If our bees are worth taking care of, let us do it right.

The apron, C, is intended to help the heavily laden bees

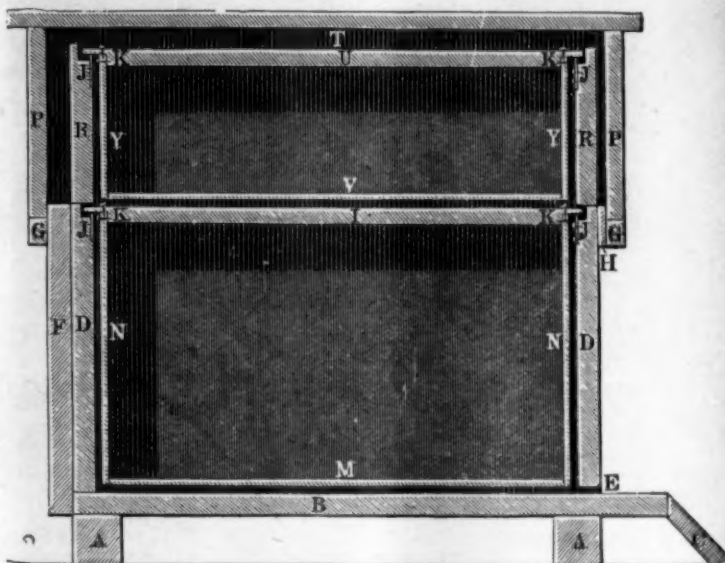


Fig. 1.—Diagram of Dadant Hive.—From Langstroth Revised.

that have mist their footing, to gain the entrance without having to take flight again, and it also keeps the grass and weeds away from the entrance, if the bee-keeper happens to overlook his hives for a few days in warm, weed-growing weather. The size of this apron is 7x17½ inches; body of hive, D, D, front and rear, 12¼x16¼; rabbets at top to support frames, ¾x¾, unless a metal frame-spacer is used as in the "St. Joe" hive, when the rabbet may be a little deeper. Sides of body, 2 pieces 13x21, rabbetted at the bottom as in Fig. 2. Depth of rabbet ¾; width 5/16.

F, rear board used as stated before, to shed water and

shelter the back; size,  $13 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ . E, entrance,  $8 \times \frac{1}{2}$ . If wide lumber is scarce, the sides of the hives may be made of match lumber, care being taken to break joints and to turn them so as to shed water.

H, strip  $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ , used to widen the top edge of the hive in front. This looks superfluous, and yet we prize it very much. One of the greatest objections we have to the cheap hives is the almost utter impossibility to fit a tight cover over the frames during cool spring weather. When the hives are new and dry all goes like magic, and everything fits minutely; but after they have been in the weather two or three years, the joints warp, they become filled with propolis, and every time you remove the cover you have to use a chisel to pry it apart, and make the joint that much worse. A wide top edge and a telescoping cover do away with all this, and the wide edge allows us to fit an oil-cloth, or enamel-cloth, carefully over the frames, without leaving any uncovered joints at the ends. The robbers do not get a chance, and things are much more satisfactory. Perhaps some of my readers have had experi-

tracting-frames, same top-bar, same bottom-bar; end-bars  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6$ .

This is a rather dry description, but with the help of the illustrations the reader can surely make it clear.

Fig. 3 represents two extracting-supers such as we use.

Honey sections may be used, for comb honey, by making a section-case holding 32 or 36 sections. One has but to choose from the many styles in use.

If comb honey is wanted, the hive had best be reduced at the beginning of the honey harvest, by the use of the division-board or dummy to the number of frames actually filled with brood. This is what our leading bee-keepers, in the East, do, and they also use large hives—so I was told by one of our prominent editors, who praises small hives for all that. But we never reduce the size of the hive for extracting, and do not care where the bees put the honey, so we may be able to keep them supplied with all the combs they need.

Hancock Co., Ill.

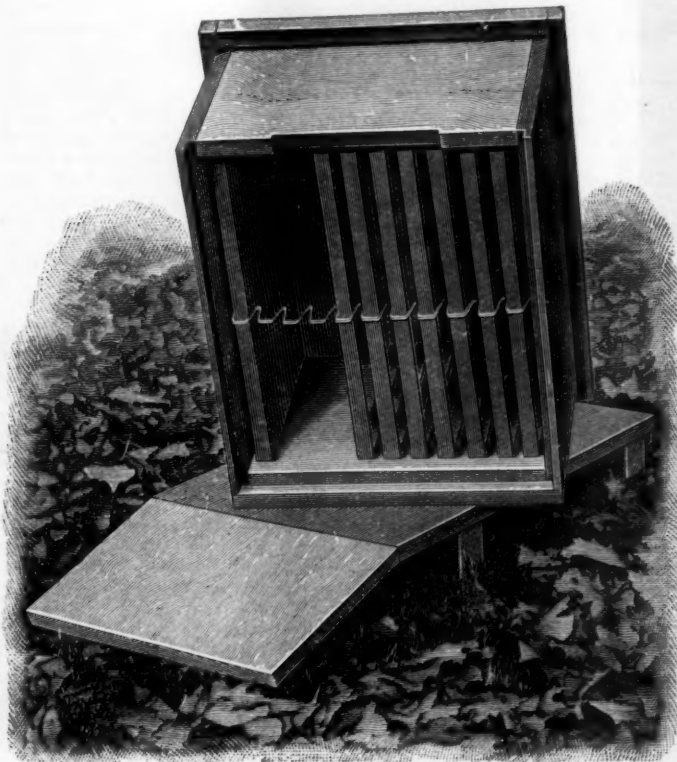


Fig. 2—Showing the Spacing-Wire. (Cuts from Langstroth Revised by Dadant.)

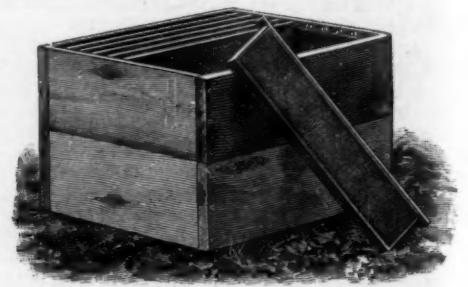


Fig. 3—Two Extracting-Supers.

ence with open corners, and having to fit mud, or bits of pine, or even grass, in those joints, when the weather is cool and the robbers plentiful. There are times when it looks as if even the bees of that hive were hovering around that crack to make you think they were trying to rob their own hive, and destroy your peace of mind.

G, G, 4 pieces, 2 for sides,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ ; 2 for ends,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ . Cap or cover, to telescope over the hive. P, P, front, back and sides of cap, two pieces for sides,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 24$ ; two for ends,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ . These may be made 1 inch longer and halved into the sides to nail both ways, and the same thing may be done with the body. Top of cap, flat,  $21 \times 25$  inches. We make this of match lumber, and use a roof over the hive made of rough boards to shed the rain and shelter the hive from the sun. A well-painted hive, sheltered in this way, should last till the combs are too old to be of any use—30 years or more.

Extracting super: sides, two pieces,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ ; ends, two pieces,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ , rabbeted for frame shoulders the same as the body. This makes the extracting-super  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch narrower than the lower story, so the cap fits over it readily. Ten frames only are used in the super and ten frames and one division-board in the body. Body frames: Top-bar,  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ , triangular or square as desired; shoulder at each end  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . End-bars, two pieces,  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . Bottom-bar,  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2} \times 18$ . Ex-

## Bee-Stings Cure Toothache and Rheumatism.

BY S. A. DEACON.

I used to be a martyr to toothache, but since I have been engaged in bee-keeping I have often congratulated myself upon a comparative immunity from this, one of the most terrible of all the ills to which human flesh is heir.

Owing to prolonged drought, I have fast very little lately with the bees, my son doing what little required to be done amongst the hives; and where being stung, and that several times, was an almost daily and unheeded occurrence, it is now several months since I have had a sting; and lately I have been suffering agonies from aching old stumps and newly decaying teeth, and a glass containing a solution of carbonate of soda—the only thing, I find, that gives relief—was, day and night, never beyond my reach.

One night, recently—about 8 days ago—when just dozing off to sleep, another and almost forgotten enemy, in the shape of sharp, rheumatic pains in the legs, suddenly made its reappearance. The teeth had a respite, meantime, as tho the same pain had descended into the lower limbs, so that tho in great agony, I could not resist saying to my son—whom my groans had awakened, and who called to know if my teeth were troubling me more than usual—that the infernal pains had shifted



their pivot, and that I was now suffering from a terrible attack of toothache in the legs!

The pains not having subsided much by the following morning, and we having frequently read in the columns of the American Bee Journal of the almost magical effects of small, hypodermic injections of formic acid, in the shape of bee-stings, in allaying rheumatic pains, I resolved to try old Mr. Blobbs' plan, so humorously illustrated in the Bee Journal of Nov. 23, 1893. To that end I donned my face-veil, encased my hands in a pair of woolen socks, and bared my suffering legs, holding the latter in front of a hive while my son roused and irritated the inmates. I stood it bravely for awhile, till, like old Blobbs, I had to scoot for dear life! However, to make a long story short, the pains subsided at once, and I have had immunity from both them and the toothache ever since! I am still too far from the edge of the wood to whistle; tho, should either of the friends return to a renewal of the attack, Dr. A. Mellifica is always within reach.

I am prompted to relate this experience by a feeling of philanthropy, that other sufferers may be enabled to adopt the same remedy. The stings act as a counter-irritant, and the remedy is far quicker, less troublesome, and more cleanly than would be a blister, embrocation, or a mustard poultice; and, what is more, in my opinion, far more efficacious and lasting in its effects than any of these.

I do not believe it to be necessary, in case of neuralgia or toothache, that the stings should be inflicted just in the neighborhood of the seat of pain, but that placing, say the hand and bare arm, in close proximity to a disturbed hive would do the business quite effectually. We even know—or perhaps some of us do—that a remedy frequently had recourse to for toothache, is to tie a mustard poultice over the thumb, and that on the opposite side, or hand, to that of the jaw in which the enemy is quartered.

Tho I may some day perhaps give up bee-keeping as a pursuit adopted as a means of procuring butter for my bread, I shall certainly always find a nook in garden or yard for a hive of bees, so as to have Dr. Apis Mellifica always on hand.

I hope others similarly affected will give the cure a trial and report. Perhaps Dr. Petro will kindly explain the why and the wherefore, and tell us in what way formic acid acts on the nerves and blood.

South Africa.



### Chunk Honey—Quilts for Bees.

BY MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

S. M. S., of Knox Co., Nebr., asks what he should do with his brood-combs filled with honey, some of it candied. If it is white and new, or has not been used by the bees for rearing young, or is not full of pollen, etc., I should cut it up into nice square chunks, put it in a new milkpan and take it to a grocery, or sell it or exchange it for groceries, or exchange it at the meat market for meat, taking a due-bill for the pan and honey, and weekly, as I wanted the meat, get only what I wanted from time to time, and set it down on the due-bill until all was traded out. Our meat man buys our chunk honey readily this way. When he sells he puts a pound or more in the little wooden butter or lard dishes, and sells with the honey. He does not object to handling our honey in that way.

Often the neighbors will prefer to buy it cut out of sections, because they have no wood to buy when they buy directly of us. We never have any trouble to work off all such chunk honey. Grocersmen generally think or say it is too dauby to handle, and will not readily take hold of it until the combs in sections are sold out; after that, rather than be without, they will take hold of it and sell. But to have them sell fast, we must pay them a cent or two for handling.

#### MATERIAL FOR QUILTS FOR BEES.

After years of experience with coverings for bees in winter, I have come to the conclusion that common, coarse sheeting—the coarsest we can get—is cheaper than burlap or duck, as it is much wider and cheaper, and bees will cover either over with propolis in two or three winters, so we need to have a clean one.

Then, farther, I go to some one in the nearest village and ask them to let me pick over some of their heavy paper rags, such as old carpets, quilts, pant, coats and vests—these I get by the pound very cheap (generally one cent), and I fold them and lay on top of them clean cotton cloth, and then if the bees eat through the cloth, or if the cloth is old, and has some holes in it, they do not drag the chaff down among the bees, and I put on enough of such thick quilts to make the bees much warmer than the light chaff. As far as I have time I cut and fit over those old clothes into square quilts, by piec-

ing, sewing, and tacking together, until now we have enough for all our 150 hives. I never put them on the hive without a cotton cloth underneath, because I do not want them covered with propolis; and I do not line them with the new cloth because when the cloth gets covered with propolis I want a new one, and if the old clothes (unless strong cloth) are laid directly on the frames, bees will tear them to pieces.

As soon as the chaff is taken out of the hives, these old cloths and quilts and cotton cloths are laid away, carefully spread out and piled up smooth. If thrown loosely in a pile, when wanted the following season, they are not so quickly put upon the hives, and the sheets stick together with the propolis, and it takes considerable time to pull them out straight.

Ever so much time is saved if everything is cared for and kept in readiness to use when wanted. Often, when these old things are taken out they look so useless. I knew of one woman who wanted to burn all such. One is tempted not to carefully save them altogether, and then we have a big time to hunt for them when wanted.

Warren Co., Ill.



### The Detestable Bee-Space Severely Arraigned.

BY "COMMON-SENSE BEE-KEEPING."

Among the fruitful causes of success in bee-keeping, the centralization of heat is the chief point to be observed. I would not "stick a pin there," but I would plant a post on that point as big as the largest tree in the Yosemite Valley, and tall enough to be seen by the bee-keepers all over the world; because it may be claimed without fear of successful contradiction, that it is the main point in bee-keeping. First, for a fruitful brood-chamber; second, for rich results in surplus honey; and third, for success in solving the wintering problem.

I believe that the bee-space craze has killed thousands of bushels of bee-brood in the comb, in the spring, as well as many more mature bees between the combs in the winter.

Do you ask, "How?" I answer:—by preparing the hive for the sudden contraction of the cluster, which uncovers the brood-nest in the spring when the weather changes from the intensely warm midday sunlight to the cold and shriveling storms so common to the spring season, which blow the cold breath of Death into the bee-hive, by puffing away the heat of the brood-nest, and scattering it through the bee-spaces around and above the brood-frames to the farther corners of the hive, to condense and waste, while shivering bees huddle together to avoid the chilling draft, prompted by the instinct for self-preservation of life, (which is the first law in all animal nature), leaving the outer portions of the brood-nest uncovered for the brood to chill and die; which they need not have done had it not been for the ventilation caused by the bee-space which forces the hovering cluster to contract and expose a portion of their young to perish.

The bee-spaces act in the same way in a hive that a dozen or more holes would act in the bottom of a hen's nest—while the faithful mother hen might be doing her best to hatch her eggs, all of the time that the holey old nest was cooling them down under her, and spoiling them. And it is just as plain to see that the same cause and principle would work similar unhappy results when the heat in the bees' brood-nest full of eggs is disturbed by the cooling influence of the ventilating draft encouraged by the open bee-spaces around and above the nest full of bees' eggs.

The voice of Nature demands the concentration and retention of heat in the brood-nest, and if her demand is disregarded, Death will walk into the bee-hive, and claim every naked body he may find uncovered to blow his cold breath upon. Close up the bee-space around and above the brood-chamber and keep him out.

The bee-space may be handy for the bee-keeper's fingers, but it is bad for his pocket in still another way.

What a din there has been for many years over the question of "how to make the bees work in the sections;" when, in fact, if the right conditions of proximity and heat exist you can't keep the bees out of the sections when they have surplus honey to store; but we have been putting a discouraging condition between the sections and the brood-nest, by interposing bee-space arrangements, single, double, and triple, along with hook-and-crook honey-boards with bracket edges, queen-excluding, double-break-joint, joint and put-out-of-joint clap-trap arrangements, *ad infinitum*—t-i-o-n, tion—t-y-ty, and so on. And these are just what my bees have objected to till I have pitched them out of my apiary—not the bees, but the spaces, and some other clink traps which are like the Yankee's razors—"Good to sell, but not fit to use;" and I adopted some-

thing a good deal handier and more perfectly adapted to the instinct and other conditions of the bee's nature, and here is the secret of the matter with my solution of the same:

The bees cannot work in any part of the hive where there is not heat enough to keep the wax sufficiently soft to make it weld readily when they wish to work it; hence they will not store honey nor make comb till the heat in the upper part of the hive can be maintained up to a certain degree. Now watch out, for we are approaching the reason why bees will do better sometimes in a box-hive than they will in a hive with bee-spaces all through it, because the heat to soften the wax must come from the brood-chamber, in the early part of the season, at least.

Now notice that when the heat commences to rise in a hive fully provided with bee-spaces, it is carried up by the draft through and around the brood-nest, even when the brood-nest is not warm enough to spare it, and is taken by a side draft through the open spaces above to the vacant corners of the hive where it cools, condenses, and falls, and returns in the circuit to continue the same cooling process on the brood-nest, and to retard both the warming of the brood-nest and the sections. So that the booming of the colony in the spring is by this means deprest, and the storing of the honey kept back, until the lateness of the season will furnish heat to help the colony to overcome the chilling influence of the bee-space; but by that time, in many cases, the flow of honey is past, and the poor bee-keeper wonders why his bees did not give him a nice yield of surplus honey, without even guessing that the handy bee-space was largely to blame for his failure by opposing the centralization of heat at a time when and in the place where surplus honey should have been put.

Another barrier against the centralization of heat in the sections is that form of section which has all four sides cut to admit of the passage of the bees from one to the other all around, for it also admits of the passage of the heat away from where it should be retained to encourage the bees to work at the warmest point in the sections.

The writer employs a hive with closed-end frames, full depth (similar to Heddon's frame, but not the same in several respects), which excludes the side bee-space. The frames have  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch top-bars and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch space between them on purpose to obliterate as much as possible the distinction between the brood-nest and the sections, for the bees like to store honey as near the brood as possible, and it is an outrage of their nature to force them to do otherwise.

Then the pound sections are tightly bound together and rest flat on the top-bars of the brood-frames to the utter exclusion of every crack of bee-space above the bees. These sections are wedged in a case which is built to prevent the escape or distribution of the heat from directly over the frames from which it comes. This is accomplished by arranging the sections so that they will set, respectively, crosswise of the brood-frames, so that it will be readily seen that their communicating together will form several tunnels  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches large, and extending lengthwise along the top-bars, which will retain the heat that gets in them and directly induce the bees to come up there and work.

Sooner or later I have used several of the leading kinds of hives in America, and I believe that this plan more nearly approaches the compact solidity of the box-hive to accommodate the instinct of the bees, than any other. And while it is just as easily opened, and the frames just as easily separated as with the hives where the hanging frames and the bee-spaces are employed, I believe it is equal to the superior box-hive in three particulars where the hanging-frame and the bee-space hive come far short of it, viz.: 1st, in successful wintering; 2nd, in booming the colony in the spring; and 3rd, in the early storing of honey in the top of the hive.

Pennsylvania.



### Improvement on the Hive-Corner, Etc.

BY GEO. W. BRODBECK.

The one weak point in the construction of the Dovetailed hive is quite noticeable in this country, due to the extreme heat warping any part that is not securely nailed. The old method of construction, where the end-piece at the top corner, forming the rabbit fails to join on to the sides, consequently warping, and resulting in a small bee-entrance at the corners. To remedy this defect I devised an extension of the end corners as per illustration, which permits proper nailing. All California hives are now patterned after this improvement. I have never applied for a patent on this, consequently all are free to use it.

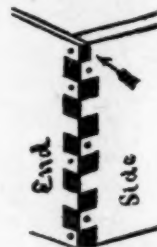
### FOLLOWER AT THE END OF THE SUPER.

This will be the third season that I have used a section super with a follower at the end of the sections in addition to the one on the side. This permits wedging from the end as well as the side, and aside from lessening the possibility of propolizing the edges, the sections are perfectly true. To wedge up I cut two V grooves in the end-piece and side of the super, using a V wedge. I use pattern-slats without the customary end-pieces, and can thus handle them readily, and, whenever they sag, simply turn them over.

### EASY WAY OF TRANSFERRING BEES.

I have used various methods of transferring, but have given the following the preference, but these directions will only be applicable to those who have bees in frame hives:

If the bees to be transferred are in a common box and the combs have not been built down to the bottom, cut the box



An Improved Dovetailed Hive-Corner.

down to the depth of the comb, then turn the box bottom side up, and put spacing-sticks between the combs to prevent contact with each other, then place one of the standard hive bodies on top, closing up all surplus openings on the sides or ends. Now go to a colony of bees and remove a frame of honey, and one containing eggs and larvae, placing this in the vacant body over the box, filling up with drawn comb or foundation. In a few days, if you keep watch, you will find the queen in the upper story, when you quietly slip a queen-excluder between this part and the old box, and in 21 days you can remove the lower part and dispose of the comb as you see fit.

As a precautionary measure, I would advise one not to fail to cut a bee-entrance in the old box before reversing, so that the location will be in the same place as the previous one.

I also find this a very simple method to make use of in transferring from odd-sized frames. You avoid exciting the bees (and yourself as well), prevent any likelihood of robbing, and, in fact, dispense with everything that makes transferring disagreeable.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

## CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

### Report of the Illinois Bee-Keepers' Convention

BY JAS. A. STONE, SEC.

[Continued from page 246.]

The committee on State Fair reported as follows, which was adopted:

#### REPORT OF THE STATE FAIR COMMITTEE.

To the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association:

We, the Fair Committee, hereby submit the following report:

The committee met in December, 1895, and drew up a premium list aggregating \$284, an increase of \$31 over that of the year before. This was presented to the Board of Agriculture at their meeting early in January, 1896, and was adopted. In September we met the Committee of the Board to apportion space for exhibits in the Dome Building, and secured the northwest corner of the gallery. This space was



fully occupied, and the south wall almost to the doorway besides. We thus succeeded in getting the exhibits grouped much better than the previous year.

The actual space occupied was about 33 per cent. greater at the Fair of 1896 than at that of 1895. The exhibits were greatly increased in every department, and there were exhibitors from Indiana, Michigan, and Iowa, besides those from our own State.

For a verdict as to the success of the apiarian show, we need only to refer to the free and unsolicited testimonials of the officials of the Board themselves. They not only express themselves as being very well pleased with the exhibits, but offered to increase the offerings for premiums, and give us a more desirable location for our exhibits at the next Fair.

Mr. Cater, Superintendent of the Apiarian Department, had encouraged us to ask for two separate premium schedules—one to be limited to exhibitors within the State, the other to be open to the world. The committee met on Jan. 12 (the day the Board of Agriculture held its regular meeting), and in obedience to that idea formed the two schedules, amounting in the aggregate to \$464, and submitted to the Board, which were duly adopted. The committee found it devolved upon them to do this rather than postpone the matter until after this convention, as the Board proposed to get to work upon their premium list at once, and such postponement would make it too late to get our new list schedule in.

One feature of the last two years' work has been to try the merits of the rules for judging the exhibits, and we can safely say they have passed the experimental stage, and have proven a decided success. They furnish at the same time standards toward which exhibitors may work, and by which the judge may award the premiums. They bring order out of chaos, and make judgments more just. We trust experience has indicated whatever imperfections there may be in the rules themselves. With a view to correcting these imperfections, the committee lately undertook their revision, and the result of their labor is herewith submitted.

GEO. F. ROBBINS, }  
C. BECKER, } Committee.  
W. J. FINCH, }

#### RULES FOR AWARDED ALL PREMIUMS RELATING TO APICULTURE

**RULE I.**—Each entry shall be scored upon its merits in each and every respect in which it can be scored, according to the formulas given below.

**RULE II.**—The entry which is best in any respect shall be taken as the standard and be scored the highest number of points allowed in that respect, and all other entries competing for the same premium shall be marked in proportion to their merits when compared with the standard.

**RULE III.**—Entries ranking equally in any respect shall be scored equally in that respect.

**RULE IV.**—The entries scoring the highest aggregated number of points shall receive the premiums in their respective order.

**RULE V.**—The awarding judge shall mark all scores on the score cards furnished for the purpose, and shall leave the said score cards with the said scores marked upon them, with the Secretary of the State Fair Association.

**RULE VI.**—The standard package for comb honey shall be sections holding about one pound.

**RULE VII.**—The standard color for beeswax shall be a pale yellow.

**RULE VIII.**—Every exhibitor who enters honey-plants shall furnish a correct list of their common names to the awarding judge.

**RULE IX.**—All nuclei which do not contain queens shall be barred.

**RULE X.**—All plants that are not recognized honey-plants shall be barred from the exhibit.

**RULE XI.**—All bees and queens shall be on public exhibition from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. each day of the Fair, and failure to comply with this rule shall bar the exhibit from competition, or shall cause the exhibitor to forfeit the premium.

**RULE XII.**—Upon the affidavit of two or more exhibitors the Superintendent of this department shall order the withholding of any premium which has been forfeited according to these rules.

**RULE XIII.**—The standard marking for bees shall be as follows:

1. Dark Italian bees shall show three distinct yellow bands.
2. Golden Italian bees shall show four or more yellow bands.
3. Carniolan bees shall show rings of gray hairs on the abdomen.

4. Cyprian bees shall show at least three yellow bands, and an orange-colored spot on the thorax.

5. Albino bees shall show at least three light yellow bands and a ring of white hair on the abdomen.

6. Black bees shall show plain black abdomens.

#### SCORE CARD.

Class \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_ Bees and Honey \_\_\_\_\_  
Premium No. \_\_\_\_\_ Entry No. \_\_\_\_\_

#### COMB HONEY.

Quantity [pounds] .....	40
Display [arrangement and attractiveness] .....	20
Flavor .....	10
Condition of the capping [free from travel-stain and water-soaked appearance] .....	15
Completeness of the capping .....	5
Uniformity of the comb .....	5

#### EXTRACTED HONEY.

Quantity [pounds] .....	40
Display [arrangement and attractiveness] .....	20
Flavor .....	10
Variety of kinds of honey .....	5
Clearness of color .....	5
Body .....	5
Style of package .....	5
Variety .....	5
Finish .....	5

#### GRANULATED HONEY.

Quantity [pounds] .....	40
Display [arrangement and attractiveness] .....	20
Flavor .....	10
Solidity .....	5
Variety of kinds of honey .....	5
Fineness of grain .....	5
Style of package .....	5
Variety .....	5
Finish .....	5

#### BEESWAX.

Quantity [pounds] .....	40
Display [arrangement and attractiveness] .....	20
Purity .....	20
Color [pale yellow] .....	20

#### NUCLEI OF BEES.

Color and markings .....	60
Condition .....	10
Brood, all stages .....	10
Neatness of hive .....	10
comb .....	10

#### QUEEN-BEES.

Quantity [number] .....	40
Markings .....	30
Condition .....	10
Variety of strains .....	10
Display [arrangement and attractiveness] .....	10

#### HONEY-PLANTS.

Quantity—number .....	60
Display—arrangement and attractiveness .....	20
Mounting .....	20

A motion prevailed to continue the State Fair Committee. Mr. Finch, having moved away so far, resigned from the committee, and the President, with the approval of the Association, appointed in his stead the Secretary.

A motion prevailed that the committee on State Fair petition the State Board of Agriculture for a space on the lower floor of the Dome Building, as the committee may arrange.

Mr. Becker was called in the discussion on Dr. Miller's paper. He did not understand why it was that sweet clover should be so much spoken against, when so many weeds that were of no use were allowed to grow along the highways without interruption. We might just as well have all the waste places along the lanes and branches sown with something that would be of value to us, as for useless weeds to grow there, that will scatter their seeds in the wind and otherwise all over the country. He advocated the sowing of sweet clover in all the places that were vacant.

A motion that our Association, through the Executive Committee, ask for an appropriation of \$500 from the State, was carried.

A motion was carried that the Secretary request the members and bee-keepers of the State, through the American Bee Journal, to help get through the Legislature the Pure Food Bill (House Bill No. 192), believing that it will fill all the requirements of a Bill to prevent the adulteration of honey.

Next came a paper by Mr. C. P. Dadant, on

#### WHAT CAN THE GENERAL BEE-KEEPER DO TO IMPROVE HIS STOCK?

In the first place he must Italianize. The superiority of the Italian bees has been conceded long ago, and the Italiani-

zation of an apiary is the *sine qua non* of progress, as far as bees are concerned. Some bee-keepers claim the palm of superiority for the Carniolan, or for the Cyprian; but we cannot agree to this. The Carniolan is a black bee, and the fact that a cross between it and our common bee cannot be readily detected is an insuperable objection to them. The Cyprian is too cross for anybody.

To improve our stock we must improve the breeders. We must select the father and the mother. In bees, selecting the father seems an impossibility; but we can make use of our control of the apiary to at least decrease the number of drones in the hives that we do not want, and increase them in those of our selection. This is done readily by removing the drone-comb from the inferior colonies, and placing enough for a good supply of drones, in some of our best colonies. The selection of the mother is much more easy. Naturally the best colonies will swarm and rear good queens by the law of the survival of the fittest; but our best colonies are also our best honey-producers, and if we want both bees and honey, we must resort to artificial breeding of queens, and division.

It seems to me that in the above words I have outlined enough for a three days' discussion, and will now ask the members to do the rest.

C. P. DADANT.

Mr. Black—There has not been a crop of honey in my neighborhood for five years, and in such a case it did not matter what one did, he would get no honey. During that time all the flowers seemed to be a failure—did not secrete any honey. My stock has run down to two or three colonies. I would like to know why it is that some years one or two of the colonies do all the increasing for the apiary, and the others diminish more than they increase. And some of the bees that are the poorest honey-gatherers, and have the least honey to protect, will follow me a mile to get to sting me.

Mr. Becker—Shall we offer a premium on bees that will follow a man a mile to sting him? I think we ought to encourage a stock of bees that are docile.

Mr. Black—I think my bees that are the most gentle gather the most honey.

Mr. Chaney—I think the committee ought to encourage premiums on none but Italians. About all the bees in our part of the State that have survived the poor years have been Italians, or cross with the same.

The following resolution presented by Mr. Black, was adopted:

*Resolved*, By the Illinois State Bee-Keepers' Association, that we ask that House Bill 192, entitled "An Act to provide against the adulteration of food and drugs, and the manufacture and sale of either food or drugs from imperfectly developed or damaged materials as standard articles," be enacted into a law; believing that the enactment will be for the best interest of the State.

It was voted that the Secretary be authorized to present a copy of this resolution to the member who offered the Bill, and to the chairman of the committees before whom it may come.

Mr. Chaney read a letter from a friend in Missouri, who wanted to know what killed his bees. He had fed them quite late in the fall, and they died in the winter with plenty of honey in their hives.

Mr. Robbins—I think that fall feeding is in danger of stimulating the queen to laying that is sure to cause a bad result.

Mr. Becker—I think the man named in the letter killed his bees by feeding. The feeding caused the bees to scatter to get the honey as they wanted it for use, and gather in small groups, and in this condition the cold caught and killed them.

Mr. Black—I have had loss of bees that were late fed, and I think it was because the honey was not properly cured,

(Concluded next week.)

**A New Binder** for holding a year's numbers of the American Bee Journal, we propose to mail, postpaid, to every subscriber who sends us 20 cents. It is called "The Wood Binder," is patented, and is an entirely new and very simple arrangement. Full printed directions accompany each Binder. Every reader should get it, and preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. They are invaluable for reference, and at the low price of the Binder you can afford to get it yearly.

**The McEvoy Foul Brood Treatment** is given in Dr. Howard's pamphlet on "Foul Brood; Its Natural History and Rational Treatment." It is the latest publication on the subject, and should be in the hands of every bee-keeper. Price, 25 cents; or clubbed with the Bee Journal for one year—both for \$1.10.

# Questions AND Answers

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

## Mating and Laying of Young Queens.

How soon after a swarm issues will the young queen left in the old colony be mated and laying? P. K.

ANSWER.—Somewhere in the neighborhood of 16 to 18 days. Sometimes the issuing of the prime swarm is delayed by bad weather, and in that case the time may be considerably shortened. It may also be a good deal lengthened in case the swarm issues with no queen-cell present, or with those but slightly advanced.

## Dead Bees in Combs, Etc.

1. In looking over my bees to-day, I found one colony that had a good many dead bees in two combs. The bees crawled into the combs and died, and are still there. Now will the bees take out those dead ones? The colony is quite strong in bees now, and they are just beginning to fly some every day now. They have plenty of stores.

2. I should think I took out one quart of dead bees. What do you think made so many die in that colony, and not any of any account in the other near it? They were all in chaff hives on the summer stands. Concord, N. H.

ANSWERS.—1. A good colony of bees will make sure work of cleaning all dead bees out of combs. If, however, you have a comb full of dead bees that happens not to be in care of the bees, you may be able to have the dead bees cleaned out by leaving the comb where mice can get to it, only see that they don't carry their work too far and tear down the comb. If kept in a place very dry, the bees may largely be shaken out of the cells.

2. There is nothing alarming in the case. One colony may show more dead bees than another because having more old bees. One queen may stop laying earlier than another, thus making a larger proportion of old bees. Sometimes you'll find twice as many dead bees in one hive as another, when the real loss in each has been the same. For some reason one colony has cleaned out all the dead bees, and the other has left them mostly lying on the floor of the hive.

## Wants to Prevent Swarming.

I have 23 colonies. Previously they have been at my father's, but I wish to take care of them myself this year. I would like to keep them from swarming, and have not time or strength to look them over enough to keep the queen-cells cut off; and I can only keep about 25 colonies, as I have not room for more than that at a convenient distance from the house.

1. Will it do to give them plenty of super room, put on zinc honey-boards, and fasten strips of queen-excluding zinc over the entrance, until after the swarming season is over?

2. In case the laying queen was killed how long would I have to leave the zinc off the entrance for the new queen to fly? And how long would it defer brood-rearing?

3. How often would I have to examine the brood-frames in order to tell whether the fertile or a young queen is left?

I would consider it a favor if you will answer these questions direct to me instead of through the Bee Journal, as I wish to know at your earliest convenience.

Olmsted Co., Minn.

ANSWERS.—One of the discomforts of my life is to get a letter with a postage stamp in it. Whenever I get one of that kind I know it contains questions about bees, with a request to send the answers by private letter. And it is simply impossible for me to comply, altho it may look to the sender that I am very unaccommodating. If I should answer one I should



answer all, and my time would be largely taken up in that way. To refuse an answer in a single case may seem hardly the right thing, but when it comes to taking up in that way an entire day or two each week, it's somewhat different. I'm not a gentleman of leisure, but am kept very busy with the work of three apiaries and more side-shows than I can well manage.

Please send all the questions about bees you like, and I'll do my best to answer so far as I know enough, but *always name the paper for which I write*, in which you want to see replies.

1. The shortest answer is that it won't work. At least I have failed to make anything of the kind work satisfactorily. One trouble is, that at the time of swarming queens will get through the perforated zinc, and off goes a swarm. Yes, I know that it's generally considered that a queen cannot get through perforated zinc, but you let them get the swarming craze, and you may find out differently. At no other time perhaps will the queen-excluder fail, for at no other time will the queen make such desperate attempts to get through. Another trouble is that half a dozen swarms will get into one huge cluster, hang for hours and sulk, then perhaps all go into one hive, unless indeed some virgin queen gets into the lot and goes off with them. It's barely possible you may find it to work differently with you; but what I have mentioned is about the way with me.

2. You may count that the laying queen would be killed, with rare exceptions. It isn't a question how long you could leave off the zinc, for whenever you find it safe to leave it off for a day, you may feel safe in leaving it off altogether. It will not do to leave off the zinc till all the queens but one are killed. Then you can leave it off altogether.

3. It will hardly be necessary to examine them at all. If the old queen is still in the hive after the time she wants to swarm out, she will probably not lay an egg, so looking for brood wouldn't tell much. But you may count pretty certainly, without looking at a comb, that the old queen will be disposed of in about a week after first trying to swarm. Then there will be a high time among the young queens that are left, and if none of them succeed in getting out it will be some time before the number will be reduced to a single one, and in the meantime the colony will be badly disturbed.

#### Colonies Infested with Wax-Worms.

1. I have 17 colonies of bees, of which 4 or 5 colonies have a worm or a grub, as you may call it. This worm is from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch long, and entirely sealed over. What do you call it?

2. How does it get into the hive?

3. How long is it in the hive before injuring the bees?

4. How can I get rid of it, and keep clear of it?

A READER, Sanilac Co., Mich.

ANSWERS.—Before I forget it, I want to mention that you are making a mistake in not having a good text-book on bees and reading it over so as to be thoroughly familiar with it. That would give a full answer to the question you have asked, and a thousand others, and you wouldn't take many times the price of the book for what you would learn from it.

1. It is the wax-worm, the larva of the bee-moth—*Galleria cereana*.

2. The moth lays its eggs in the hive on the combs or in the cracks about the hive, and from these eggs come the larvæ.

3. It commences its injurious work just as soon as it is hatched from the egg, for it eats the wax, but its work of destruction increases with its size. In warm weather three or four weeks are necessary for full growth, but in cool weather the change is more slow.

4. The best thing is to have strong colonies of Italian bees. With such you need pay no attention to the worms. Even a weak colony of Italians will keep their combs clear of worms, and a strong colony of blacks will hold its own pretty well. But a weak colony of blacks will often succumb to the worms.

#### Moldy Combs—Feeding Sugar Syrup—Feeding Outside.

1. I have a few hives from which the bees died this winter. The combs are some moldy at the bottom, and almost half of the cells are filled with dead bees. How can I get them out, or will the bees clean them out when I put a swarm in them?

2. When feeding bees sugar syrup, can it be put into sections and laid in the supers?

3. How far from the apiary need I put the feed for bees, and be sure they will not start robbing, if I should feed outside?

C. B.

ANSWERS.—1. The bees will clean them out, as you will see by answer to the question from "Concord, N. H." But if you wait to give them to a swarm, they may be getting more moldy, and if they're too bad a swarm will desert. Better put them in the care of bees as soon as you can. You can give one or two to a colony, or perhaps a better way will be to put the hive containing them under another hive containing a good colony. If you close up the upper entrance so the bees can get in and out only by going through the hive that contains the dirty combs, you'll make a sure thing of it; but they'll be likely to do fair work even if there should be an entrance higher up.

2. Possibly it might be done, but it would be a very troublesome way. If you want to feed in the hive and haven't any feeders, try the crock-and-plate plan. Fill a crock or other vessel half full of granulated sugar, or put in a less amount if you like. Add as many pints of water as you had of sugar. Lay over the crock two thicknesses of woolen cloth or five or six of cheese-cloth, and put over this a plate upside down. Put one hand under the crock and the other over the plate, and quickly turn the whole upside down. Set it on the top of the brood-frames, and set an empty hive-body or super over, covering up so no bees can get in from outside. Of course the bees must have free access from below.

3. Sugar syrup isn't as bad as honey to start robbing. You can put it within a rod of the hives, and perhaps there might be no trouble if nearer.

#### Placing Bees Near a Line Fence—Selling Comb Honey.

1. Is there any law prohibiting a man from keeping bees on his own ground? or how far must they be kept from the line of your neighbor, if he objects?

2. I still have about 450 pounds of honey on-hand. What is it worth? Mine is all white clover honey. I like the Bee Journal, and do not know how I could get along without it.

G. W. K.

ANSWERS.—1. Each State has its own laws, and I doubt whether your State (Iowa) has any specific law on the subject. It's a question, however, to ask of some lawyer or justice who has a copy of the State laws. The peculiar circumstances of each case have much to do in deciding what is right. In some cases you might make trouble by having your bees quite a distance from your neighbor's line, while in others there might be no trouble with the bees upon the line. Try to think what you would want done if you were in his place. If his dwelling is close to the line, better keep the bees as far away as you can conveniently, perhaps two rods or so. With a close board fence six feet high, there ought to be no trouble right close to the line.

2. Look at the market quotations that appear weekly in the American Bee Journal, and you'll find out the prices in several of the leading cities. If you can sell at home for considerable less, that will be your best plan. Freight, commissions, etc., bring down prices when you ship away, besides the risk of a good deal of breakage. You will notice that prices are lower than last fall, and it is seldom a good plan to hold over comb honey from one season to the beginning of the next.

**The Alsike Clover Leaflet** consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 20 cents; 100 for 35 cents; or 200 for 60 cents.

**White Clover Seed.**—We have quite a quantity of White Clover Seed on hand that we will send you at a bargain. A little of it goes a good ways. It usually retails at 25 or 30 cents per pound, but we will mail you 2 pounds for 40 cents, or for sending us one new subscriber to the American Bee Journal for a year.

**Every Present Subscriber** of the Bee Journal should be an agent for it, and get all others possible to subscribe for it. See offer on page 268.

# The American Bee Journal

OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

GEORGE W. YORK,

Editor.

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## Editorial Comments.

**Comb Honey Cleaned Up.**—Messrs. R. A. Burnett & Co., the leading Chicago honey-commission dealers, in a communication to us dated April 22, said this concerning the condition of the honey market in this city:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—The comb honey has cleaned up well this month, so that the best grade of white brings 13 cents, and there is no surplus of it. A few lots of dark and candied comb remain, but they are insignificant. Thus the season ends with a cleaned-up market for the product of 1897.

The extracted product has been less fortunate, but there is not an excessive amount in sight. R. A. BURNETT.

Bee-keepers will be glad to know the above, for it is a good condition of affairs, and will give the 1897 crop a fair chance.

But, look here: Don't rush a whole lot of the first honey taken this year, into the hands of some new and irresponsible commission firm, and let them sell it at a sacrificing price, thus ruining the market for the rest of the year, as did Bartling & Co. last year. They received about a carload of fine white comb honey early last year, and offered it at 10 cents a pound! Of course, that just knocked out the good prices that they and other dealers might have obtained if they hadn't been in such a hurry to sell, and defraud the shipper. By the way, that case is not settled yet, and Bartling is a member of the present Illinois House of Representatives!

We hope this year bee-keepers will be more careful, and patronize only those firms who are known to be honest and upright in their dealing.

**A Genuine "Volunteer"** for the New Union is found in the person of Wm. Elliott, of Wabasha Co., Minn. When sending in his membership fee of \$1.00, he wrote the Secretary, Dr. Mason:

If at any time you want more money to carry on the business, you can draw on me for \$5.00. I will be glad to help drive the swindlers out. I have 125 colonies of bees, and live on a farm. WM. ELLIOTT.

When Dr. Mason reported the above to us, he added this:

"That's the talk! Can't you send Mr. Secor and me the names of 1,000 such bee-keepers? Honey-dealers, commission men and consumers could be included."

"Oh for a thousand tongues to sing"—a tune like that of Mr. Elliott's! And there ought easily to be 1,000 bee-keepers sufficiently interested in the success of the pursuit of bee-keeping to say and do just what Mr. E. said and did.

Let every "volunteer" send his or her membership dues

of \$1.00 to Dr. A. B. Mason, Station B, Toledo, Ohio, who will return a receipt therefor, and see that the dollar is put into the fund and your name added to the honorable roll.

**To Wisconsin Bee-Keepers.**—Mr. N. E. France, who has done so much for Wisconsin bee-keepers the past two years, and especially during the last few months, is not receiving the encouragement from the bee-keepers of that State that is due him. We learn this not from Mr. France himself, but from another prominent bee-keeper. Mr. France knows nothing about the appearance of this item at all.

So that those most interested may know the facts, we wish to say that Mr. France, before the Legislature was called in February, had received pleading letters from over 600 Wisconsin bee-keepers, asking him to assist them in getting past the foul brood law, and to have sweet clover removed from the noxious weed list. This Mr. France succeeded in doing, after spending the greater part of two months in the effort, besides carfare to and from Madison. In all, he advanced, out of his own pocket, nearly \$40, saying nothing about the time he put in.

Now it does seem to us that Wisconsin bee-keepers owe it to themselves, as well as to Mr. France, to see to it at once that he is reimbursed, at least for the amount of cash he has paid out in their interest. Since our last appeal, we understand that only one of all the many bee-keepers of that great State has sent in his membership fee of 50 cents! We are surprised at such apathy and slowness on the part of Wisconsin bee-men to do their clear duty. We trust that several hundred will immediately, after reading this, send to Mr. N. E. France (at Platteville, Wis.) their dues of 50 cents each, and become members of the State Association.

**The Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition**, to be held in Nashville May 1 to Nov. 1, 1897, has issued a premium list for its Agricultural Department, a copy of which is on our desk. We notice the following awards under the head of "Apilary":

Best 10 pounds or more of comb honey in most marketable shape.....	\$10 00	\$5 00
Best 10 pounds extracted honey in most marketable shape.....	10 00	5 00
Best 10 pounds of beeswax.....	10 00	5 00
Best bee-hive for comb honey.....	Diploma.	
Best bee-hive for extracted honey....	Diploma.	
Best honey-extractor.....	Diploma.	
Best wax-extractor.....	Diploma.	
Best sample of comb foundation....	Diploma.	
Best display apilary tools and fixtures	Diploma.	

Well, that's just \$45 ahead of the cash premiums offered at the World's Fair in 1893. Good for Tennessee. But the Illinois State Fair this year offers over ten times as much for its apilary display. We fear many bee-keepers will think it will hardly pay to make the effort to put up a good display. But doubtless Southern bee-keepers will come to the rescue, even if there isn't much more than glory in it for them.

We have not as yet learned who is to be the judge in the apilary department. Tho we have not been asked to suggest any one, we make no charge for offering the name of Dr. J. P. H. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., for favorable consideration. He knows how.

**Shipping to Commission Firms.**—It is surprising to note the lack of business sense—or even common sense—on the part of many shippers of farm products. How often is a lot of goods sent to a commission firm without the producer having first written to see whether the stuff is wanted; or, often shipments are sent without learning in advance anything about the responsibility of the commission firm. Now, no one can afford to do business in that way—it



gives the criminally-inclined dealer too good an opportunity to fill his pockets at the expense of the overtrusting shipper.

Right along this line, we find in last Gleanings these two paragraphs, which we commend to those who contemplate shipping to commission dealers:

"A few days ago we received what we *thought* was quite a bad complaint against one of the firms that furnish quotations for Gleanings. On referring it to the firm in question we learned that the bee-keeper had sent the honey without orders, as well as some other produce; and the firm wrote us that, if their patron had simply asked for instructions, they would have advised him to hold his produce until they could have found for him a customer in his own vicinity. But, no; our friend, without orders, shipped the produce to the city, at a distance from his own home, where the goods (apples in this case) were a drug on the market, and were actually being dumped by the hundred bushels because there was no sale.

ADVICE.—"Do not trust unknown firms, even if they do furnish good references. Write to the references first; and, while you are about it, write to us, too, for we are on the track of nearly all the honey-firms. Second, do not ship your honey or anything else without first receiving orders from the commission house."

Better read the above "Advice" again, and try to remember it. You can write to us at any time for information concerning any commission firm. But members of the New Union should write the General Manager, Hon. Eugene Secor, at Forest City, Iowa, who will be glad to furnish reliable ratings of any firm asked about. If you are not a member, just send the fee of \$1.00 along with your request, and that will entitle you to all the benefits provided for in the Constitution of the New Union.

## The Weekly Budget.

MR. J. C. STEWART, of Nodaway Co., Mo., wrote us April 16: "Bees have five frames of brood per colony. I lost one colony in 100, in chaff hives."

REV. E. T. ABBOTT will hereafter have charge of the monthly Nebraska Bee-Keeper. So says ex-Editor Stilson in the April number. Mr. Abbott will likely make things "hum"—suggestive of the bee-hive.

MR. C. G. LEIGHTON, of Uvalde Co., Tex., when sending for a missing copy of the Bee Journal, said: "Why, I'd rather do without my dinner than the 'Old Reliable.'" We are glad to know that the Bee Journal satisfies bodily hunger!

THE NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST, for April, contains an illustrated symposium on bees. This is something new for a farm paper. Mrs. Effie Brown is the alert editor of the bee-department of that excellent paper, and no doubt it was she who "put them up to it." Good thing. Other agricultural papers would do well to follow the example of the Northwestern.

MR. M. H. MENDLESON—one of the large bee-keepers of California—"plants roses amongst the hives; being an enthusiast in rose-culture, he has nearly 100 varieties to greet him with their beauty and fragrance. In an apiary with such surroundings it is a real pleasure to work, and the mind is expanded by holding communion with things of beauty." So reports the Rural Californian.

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER is one of the best agricultural periodicals that make their weekly visits to our office. But in addition to its heretofore excellent contents, it now presents the finest appearance of all the strictly farm weeklies that we are acquainted with. It began its 21st volume April 15, by changing its form into more of a magazine style, and added a beautiful cover, making 36 pages in all, 9x13 inches in size. Dr. Miller has had charge of the apian department of the paper for several years, and will continue to do his part to maintain the high standard which the National Stockman and Farmer has achieved.

MR. J. VAN DEUSEN, of Sprout Brook, N. Y.—the senior member of the firm of J. Van Deusen & Son—died March 28. He was a fine old gentleman, over 80 years of age, we believe. We had the pleasure of meeting him at several national bee-conventions. His son, J. A. Van Deusen, will continue the flat-bottom comb-foundation business. We hope soon to be permitted to publish a biographical sketch of Mr. Van Deusen, with picture.

MR. W. H. COVINGTON, of Mexico, offers for sale this week, in the advertising columns, his home in Mexico. He considers it a fine opening for any man with a small family. Wax sells there at 50 cents per pound, and extracted honey at 10 to 12 cents. From the fruit alone on his place he says he should realize \$250 to \$300 this year, and his bees are doing well. Better write him at once if you want a home in one of "the Italies of America."

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY contains nearly 200 graphic illustrations, and there is not a dull page in it. "McKinley's Administration, Told by the Camera," is alone well worth the price of the magazine. Among the contributions are these: "Some Constantinople Types," "Women of the Administration," "The Proper Use of Wealth," "The Recuperative Forces of Spring," and "The California Poppy in Embroidery." Published in New York City.

MR. CHAS. A. GOODELL, of Blue Earth Co., Minn., was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1856, and went to Minnesota 21 years ago. He has been in the bee-business for the past 15 years, and also has a large berry plat, has always been a very successful man in the business, and considers it a profitable one. Last year he had 4,025 pounds of comb honey and 1,400 pounds of extracted, from 98 colonies.

Mr. Goodell has sent us photographs of his apiary and crop of comb honey harvested last year. He got his first swarm in the woods by lining them. Those he lost in wintering. Then he bought two colonies, and lost them by screening the entrances. He afterward got more bees, sent for the American Bee Journal, and then he says his success began. In the last three years he has sold 10,025 pounds of comb honey, and 3,000 pounds of extracted, besides thousands of quarts of berries.

MRS. A. L. AMOS, of Custer Co., Nebr., who was at the Lincoln convention, sends us these kindly words about Mrs. J. N. Heater and Mrs. A. L. Hallenbeck—two beloved Nebraska women and bee-keepers:

EDITOR YORK:—It was with deep regret that I read of the death of Mrs. Heater, and reading the particulars makes the event seem sadder than ever. Snatched away from her busy life and an appreciative circle of friends, almost as suddenly and quite as unexpectedly as was Mrs. Hallenbeck a few months ago, she leaves a blank that will not be readily filled.

I did not come into such close association with Mrs. Heater at the convention as I did with Mrs. Hallenbeck, but I felt that she was a woman to be admired, and that I would like to know her, and perhaps would some day.

It is to be expected that the loss of these noble women will be felt most here in Nebraska, where they have lived and labored, but the bond that unites all kindred souls—the bond of human brotherhood—is independent of State lines, and we know that we are not alone in our sorrow.

The world cannot but sorrow over the passing away of people who are like the poet's friend, so touchingly memorialized in the lines—

"None knew thee but to love thee,  
None named thee but to praise."

(MRS.) A. L. AMOS.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Amos we learn that the large family of children left by Mrs. Hallenbeck are to be well taken care of by kindly relatives. The children range in ages from 20 down to 3½ years. Mrs. H. had been left a widow but a short time before her death, and as the children were thus left orphans, it was thought best that their relatives should help in caring for them, by distributing them around. It is sad thus to separate a loving family, but no doubt it was best so to do. We hope that all those children may grow up to be useful members of society, and an honor to their devoted parents who were called away when their care was needed so much.

**Now is the Time** to work for new subscribers. Why not take advantage of the offer made on page 268?

## General Items.

### Prospect for a Big Yield.

I put into winter quarters 13 colonies of bees, and took 12 out the middle of March, good and strong, and one queenless. My bees are working on box-elder, cottonwood, and elm. The prospect is good for another big yield of honey. I hope every reader of the "old reliable" American Bee Journal will have an old-time honey harvest.

J. H. RUPP.

Washington Co., Kans., April 19.

### Two Poor Years for Honey.

I have had two bad years, and no honey. My bees have not wintered very well, owing to the bad winter and scarcity of honey.

MOSES A. GEBHART.

Newcastle Co., Del., April 13.

### Prospects are Good.

My bees came through the winter in good condition, with a loss of three colonies out of 100. White clover looks well, and the prospect is good.

I have been putting foundation into sections with a machine invented by R. C. Aikin. A lamp heats a plate to melt the edge of the foundation, and stick it to the section, then the section is folded without removing from the machine.

Another term of court has past, and my bee-lawsuit was not brought up. It was continued.

J. L. STRONG.

Page Co., Iowa, April 19.

### Mrs. J. N. Heater.

It is with sorrow that I read the sad message announcing the departure of our beloved friend, Mrs. J. N. Heater, to that long home towards which we are all traveling. Death is an unwelcome visitor at any time, but when the grim messenger calls for those that are near and dear to us, in their prime of life, it makes our sorrows seem impossible to bear. But if we emulate the virtues of our dear, departed friend, we may again meet and greet her. I had the pleasure of her acquaintance at the World's Fair, and I can vividly recall her cheerful, smiling, happy features as I grasped her hand of friendship. Love and charity filled her heart, and shone in her countenance. No one could long remain sad in her presence. I deeply sympathize with our friend, Mr. Heater, for to be blest with such a helpmate through this life of love, joy and sorrow, must be an attainment of that blissful happiness that but few realize here below.

E. S. LOVEST.

### Prefers the Single-Walled Hive.

As I have noticed quite a little in the bee-papers this winter about wintering bees in single-walled hives, on their summer stands, I thought I would tell how I succeeded with my bees the past winter.

In the spring of 1895 I bought my first colony of bees, and at the end of the season I had increased to 3 colonies. Two of these went through the winter in double-walled chaff hives, while the third was in a 10-frame dovetailed hive. As the bees in the single-walled hive came through equally as well as those in the chaff hives, I decided to use only the dovetailed hive in the future, and accordingly last summer transferred all my colonies to 8-frame dovetailed hives. This with my increase gave me five strong colonies.

I fixt my bees for wintering last fall as follows: I left each hive with six frames well filled with honey, which equaled about 30 pounds to a colony. I pushed the frames well together, put in the division-board, put on a super, laid three sticks across the frames so as to give the bees a chance to go from one frame to another in cold

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WM. STOLLEY, Grand Island, Nebr.

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DR. GEO. LACKE, Newburgh, Ind.

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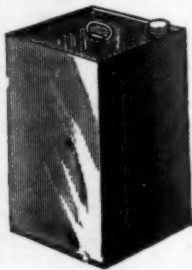
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weather, put over this a piece of heavy carpet cut so as to fit snugly in the super, and filled the super with dry leaves. The hives themselves were raised at the back on blocks. I took the covers off the hives whenever a warm day came, so as to air the leaves, as they were sometimes quite wet. My bees are placed around my back yard near the west and north fence, and face the grass plat in the middle of the yard. The fence acts as a shelter in winter, and this position also gives them all a southern exposure. I use old, Muth jar cases laid on their sides for stands, and find they give a solid foundation for the hive.

To-day was very warm, and as the bees were working hard, bringing in pollen, I thought this a good time to inspect the hives. I examined the five colonies, and found, contrary to my expectations, that they had plenty of stores left from the winter, also plenty of bees, and the queens laying in good shape. There was quite a good deal of new honey in the cells, which I think they are getting from the maples and willows now in blossom.

I don't want any more chaff hives, as long as my bees continue to winter as well as above in the single-walled dovetailed hives; besides this, the chaff ones are very unhandy to move around, and to work with, besides costing just about twice as much as the single-walled ones.

W. G. HOLDING.

Hudson Co., N. J., March 23.

#### A Beginner in Louisiana.

I am a bee-keeper of two seasons, having started with 3 old box-hive colonies, but successfully increased to 24, all in frame hives. I can't, in my experience and opinion, but see and read with regret of the failures of honey crops and dwindling of colonies, as reported by some correspondents, and assign their failures to climatic disadvantages only; and to back my assertions, I will say that last summer we had the longest drouth ever known here—no rain from April 13 until September; with what effect Northern bee-keepers would have stood such a continued drouth I can't tell, but will say to them that my bees got honey, and plenty of it. I had on every colony 2 supers, and on some 3 and 4, and full. I should say so—every super full to the last cell.

We do not know how to winter bees here. They stay on the stands the same as in summer, and now every hive is crowded to its utmost with bees. I took the first swarm March 23, and 4 since—and such swarms as would do you good to look at, and have them, too. How is this for a beginner—and a crop of honey in a dry season?

I handle so far none except the common, native bees. I have tried to Italianize, but met with no success; I suppose lacking experience. I will increase this season to about 40 colonies, as that is about all I can handle, my time being taken up by my regular business.

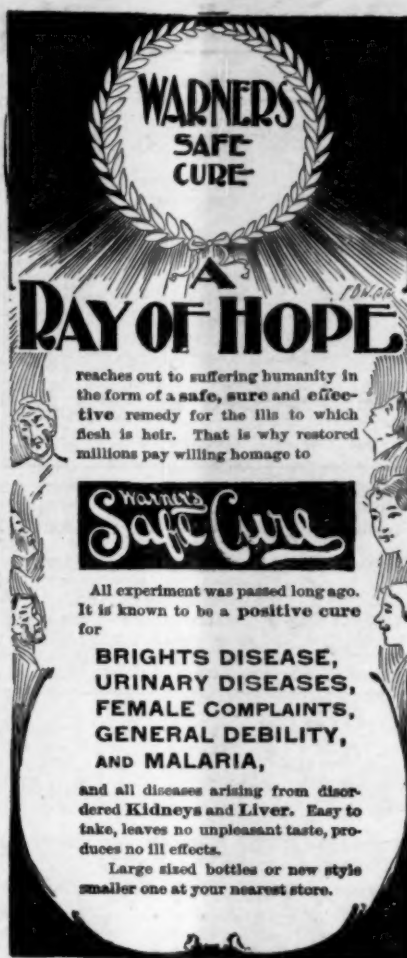
H. SEELIG.

E. Carroll Co., La., March 31.

#### Painted vs. Unpainted Hives.

Sometime ago there was very much interest in the discussion of painted or unpainted hives for wintering bees, and the theory was laid down by some of our prominent bee-keepers that unpainted hives have the preference. This struck me as being the correct one, but I was not certain, but to-day I claim to be justified in saying that the painted hives are just as good for wintering bees in the cellar as an unpainted one, for experience has taught me so. Only this very winter, through which my bees have past, would be proof enough for my statement, as I have wintered 60 colonies with very little loss.

I put my bees into the cellar Nov. 7, and took them out March 23, this spring, the hives being about half painted and half unpainted. Some of the bees in the unpainted hives showed slight signs of dysentery, and so did some of those in the



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painted ones. Some of the bees in the colonies of the unpainted hives were perfectly healthy, and *vice versa*. So last winter's as well as previous winters' experience has proven that the cause of poor wintering is not to be looked for in the painted or unpainted hive, but depends upon the size and shape of the hive, the size of the colony to be wintered, the food they have to live on, and the temperature and the darkness of the cellar. These are the main factors in successful wintering. A hive for good wintering must by all means be so constructed that if it becomes necessary for the bees to extend their cluster 4 or 5 inches below the frames on account of heat, they can do so, and if it becomes necessary for them to seek a warmer place than the temperature of the cellar affords them, they can find it in the upper part of the hive. With a hive so constructed, and with plenty of good honey in easy reach at all times, bees will winter well, other things, such as quietness, etc., being equal.

AUG. BARTZ.

Chippawa Co., Wis., April 15.

#### Out-Door Wintering Experiments.

As a silent, yet a very much interested reader of the American Bee Journal, I sometimes think it almost a duty, as well as a pleasure, to write a few lines for others to read.

I have searched in vain thus far for a report from those that were experimenting with the out-door system of wintering bees. While at the Chicago convention last fall, several expressed themselves as trying the experiment, by placing a mat or cushion on top of the hives, then placing a half-super filled with dry forest leaves thereon. Dr. Miller was one of them, and had prepared 10 colonies. Myself for another, with 17, and another man (I forgot his name) prepared his whole apiary this way, and had been very successful in so doing for several years.

My report as touching this matter is as follows: My bees wintered very well all around, while those wintered on the summer stands came out stronger in bees, yet very much lighter in stores than those wintered in the cellar; and my outside loss was only one colony out of the 17, and that died from starvation, and then the last of March. I have lost but two colonies out of 86, thus far, and nearly all are in fine condition.

Perhaps this may bring out other reports.

One word more about eggs, or queens laying after mating. On page 239, J. E. Pond says that eggs are found in cells six hours after mating. I am inclined to think if he had looked around a little he would have found another hen on.

A. Y. BALDWIN.

DeKalb Co., Ill., April 17.

#### Taxing Bees in Wisconsin.

On page 167, among Dr. Miller's answers and questions, I see an item from H. C., of Clark Co., Wis. I am a resident of that county, and am a bee-keeper, too, and naturally feel interested in the matter of taxing bees. So far as this town is concerned, bees were not assessed in 1896. The law reads that among the articles to be assessed, all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, moneys and effects of any nature or description having any real or marketable value, must be included, which, of course, covers the bees; but there are a few articles like notes, bonds, mortgages and other securities, that are also included, but not assessed in this county. I do not wish to evade the payment of taxes, when properly imposed, but I would allow the tax on bees to be returned, unless the assessment was general in the county.

And then, the sum of \$3.00 is out of all proportion to the way other personal property is assessed, which is usually assessed at one-third of its value.

The laws say that property should be assessed at what it would bring at private sale, but it is not so assessed in this county.

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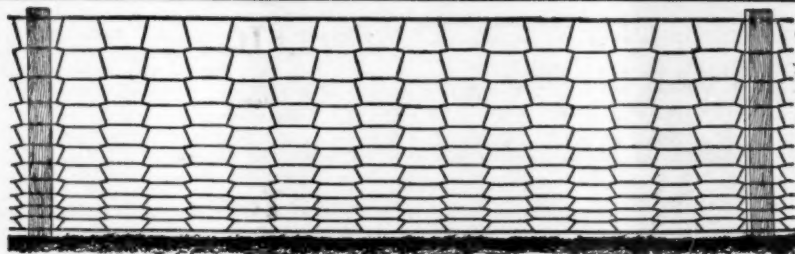
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**The Fence Problem.**—So far from being settled in any definite way, the question of fencing is more of a problem today than ever. This is largely due to the fact that the demand, or at least the needs, of fencing are increasing, and are likely to continue to do so for years to come. As the country becomes more thickly settled and new land is brought under cultivation, or the old farms are subdivided and cut up into smaller ones, the demand for fencing of some kind will continue to increase. This being true, the problem then resolves itself into one of selection. Wood, the natural material for fencing, has already become scarce enough and high enough in price to place it beyond the means of the average farmer, and he is a rich man indeed who, at the present price of timber, can continue its use for this purpose. A knowledge of these facts, coupled with the consequent saving in labor, land and money, were the prime factors in the development of the wire-fence industry, which has grown to such immense proportions. The original wire fence, which was made of barbed wire,

has been found to be inefficient, harmful, and objectionable. It has consequently been supplanted by the modern woven-wire fence, which is more desirable in every way.

The prime object and essential of fencing of any kind is the prevention of trespass; to keep one farmer's stock from trespassing upon the lands of his neighbor, and vice versa; to keep stock from trespassing upon the highway, and to keep them confined within a given enclosure. It must be constructed, therefore, that it will turn all kinds of animals without injury; must not harbor weeds; must not unnecessarily encumber or take up too much room, thereby wasting land and in general must be handsome, durable, lasting, and provided at reasonable cost.

What is said above is true in every way of the Keystone Woven Wire Fence, manufactured by the company of that name at Peoria, Ill., a sectional view of whose fence is shown here. Write them for their book on Fencing, stating that you read this in the American Bee Journal.

so we ought not to have the bees assessed different from other property. Bees can be bought, and have been bought, for from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per colony. Five dollars is the maximum price.

The Town Board of Review would have changed those figures, I think, if H. C. had met with the Board last June.

Clark Co., Wis.

L. M. WILLIS.

### Big Honey-Flow Expected.

Bees are in fine condition this spring, and prospects are good for a big honey-flow this year.

F. J. R. DAVENPORT.

Ellis Co., Tex., April 20.

### Good Season Lookt For.

My bees have begun to swarm, and they are all boiling over with bees. So I look for a good season. I lost only one colony out of 60.

J. A. SHONE.

Benton Co., Miss., April 13.

### Prospect for a Good Season.

My age and bodily infirmity compel me to abstain from all manual labor, and I intend to devote my few remaining years to the honey-bee. My bees were taken from the cellar March 31, and were found strong and healthy; no loss. We have had a number of warm days since putting them out, and they have had a good flight. The prospect is good for a good honey season.

S. B. SMITH.

Stevens Co., Minn., April 13.

### Poorest Season in 20 Years.

The season of 1896 was the poorest we have had here in 20 years. From 45 colonies I never got a swarm nor a pound of marketable honey. The outlook now is anything but promising for the coming summer. It rains nearly all the time, with a cold wave for a change. I am feeding my bees sugar syrup now.

I admire the bold stand Editor York has taken against the commission swindlers and adulterators.

ISAAC BROWN.

Grundy Co., Tenn., April 12.

### An Old Man's Experience.

I am an old hand with bees, it being just 75 years last May since I made my first experiment with them. Wishing to find out how many there were in an old straw skep, I poked a stick into the entrance. I never tried it that way again.

I have been a subscriber to the American Bee Journal six or eight years; have kept bees that long, where the winter is one-half of the year, and the mercury is frozen a month at a time. I knew from long experience in the northern woods that the only problem before me was wintering. When I got ready to keep bees, I began by getting the best books and subscribing for the American Bee Journal. I intended to make my hives at home, as I had an engine and saws. I have spent a good deal of time and money experimenting, and have concluded that bee-keepers have a good many blind leaders of the blind amongst them.

I started to winter according to the books, and found that Prof. Cook's statement that a light colony would winter as well as a strong one was misleading, as the light one was no good the next summer, as the season was gone before they were strong enough to do anything. I found that Pierce's plan was the same as all the bee-keepers up here used, at a loss of between 40 to 100 per cent., no difference in cellars or out-doors.

I found that the worst stuff is printed about ventilation, and that four holes in zinc is enough for any colony of bees, and that if that entrance is exposed to the wind when cold and light snow is falling, the hive will fill entirely full of snow all around the cluster. I found that you cannot smother a colony of bees with snow; that



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15D4t FALMOUTH, Rush Co., IND.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

it made no difference whether a colony had any sealed honey or not when they have their last flight, for if they have enough honey and bees, they will seal it quick enough.

I found that the deeper the combs are the likelier the bees are to die, as they will go to the top of the combs as soon as it gets cold, then the honey will freeze outside, and become damp and moldy in cellars.

I got stirred up to write by reading in the report of the Illinois convention Dr. Miller's description of the plan he is trying to winter bees out-of-doors. His bees may live, but the combs will mold, and then have pickled brood. By the way, is not that what Mr. McEvoy has been curing for the Canucks? I know he is wrong in the assertion that chilled brood will produce foul brood, for there never has been a spring since anybody has kept bees up here, but they have all had plenty of chilled brood, as they nearly all winter bees in the cellar under the house, and put the bees out on benches two feet high the first days in spring warm enough for them to fly. But there never has been anything like foul brood here. Then how could foul brood be stamp out by even burning every colony, when there are hundreds of swarms that get away to the woods every season? I find that up here at least five out of six colonies of wild colonies die every winter, and sometimes nearly all. I believe young bees and plenty of them is the solution of the wintering problem, but no natural swarm or colony has ever young bees enough in the fall to winter to perfection north of the 40th parallel.

Burnett Co., Wis.

R. DAVIDSON.

### Almost a Resurrection.

I hasten to tell my experience with a colony which, on removal from the cellar, appeared to be starved—absolutely no food left. Four combs were fairly filled with bees, but when moved they fell off, and very few seemed to move at all. Handling the frames very gingerly I sprinkled warm sugar water (1 to 2) over them, with a spoon, and the sun being warm, left the top of the hive with one water-proof quilt over the brood. In the evening they had revived a little, and clustered, and I hoped for the best. That night and all next day we had snow and rain, and I left them packed up as warm as possible, with a cake of candy over the cluster. The following morning not a bee on the candy—all apparently quite dead; not a wing moved; not a leg kicked. However, to have a final fight with Grim Death, I sprinkled more warm syrup on the dead cluster, and in the surrounding cells, and it being warm again, exposed them as before. That was four days ago; they revived and are gaining energy every day. It was quite a resurrection.

Moral—"Never say die."

May be this will be in time to save loss to some one else.

W. R. A.

Ramsey Co., Minn., April 15.

### Proper Spacing of Brood-Frames.

Has the proper distance, of brood-combs from center to center become an absolute certainty, i. e., for the best welfare of the colony, taking the season through? The distance which brood-combs should be spaced from center to center has been demonstrated by actual measurements from combs in box-hives when the colony had their own sweet will as regards the spacing and laying the foundation, and it is found that 1 1/2 inches is the distance in most cases. We have incidents whereby valuable inventions and improvements have been brought to light through chance or mistakes. Back in the '60's (if I remember correctly it was '64), by some mistake I had a colony of bees in a 10-frame Langstroth hive occupied by nine frames or combs; they were spaced accordingly in uniformity, making them 1 1/2 from center to center. They were all worker-combs. This colony

## \* TO BE HUNG! \*

OUR SHINGLE is now hung out, notifying the public that we are again ready to ship Queens. Having greatly enlarged our facilities, can fill orders by return mail.

**Golden Beauties, 3 Band Italians Also Silver-Gray Carniolan.**

Warranted Queen, 50c.; Tested, 75c. Make Money Orders payable at Caldwell, Tex. Send for Catalog of Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Address, **C. B. BANKSTON,**  
11Atf CHRIESMAN, Burleson Co., TEX.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.

## SMOKERS and FOUNDATION

We do not catalog the Quinby or Hill Smokers this year, but there may be some who prefer these styles. We still have a few, and offer them at these special prices to close out:

The Quinby—2-inch barrel, single-blast, 35c.; postpaid, 50c. 2 1/2-inch, double-blast, 60c.; postpaid, 75c.

The Hill—3-inch barrel, 40c.; postpaid, 60c.

### VanDeusen Thin Flat-Bottom Fdn.

In 25-pound boxes, at only \$10.50 per box, while it lasts. Address,

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.,**

118 Michigan St., - CHICAGO, ILL.



### ONE MAN WITH THE UNION COMBINATION SAW

Can do the work of four men using hand tools, in Rippling, Cutting-off, Mitring, Rabbeting, Grooving, Gaining, Dadoing, Edging-up, Jointing Stuff, etc. Full Line of Foot and Hand Power Machinery. Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

**SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,**  
48 Water St. SENECA FALLS, N. Y.  
1A1y Mention the American Bee Journal.

## BEST ON EARTH!!

18 years the Standard. The 4-inch "Smoke Engine." Is it too large? Will it last too long? Will save you lots of money and bad words. Send for Circular. 6 sizes and prices of Bingham Smokers and Knives.

**T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Mich.**

5Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Early Italian Queens!

Untested, 75c.; Tested, \$1.25. Nuclei, 2 frame, \$2.00, including a good Queen. Bees by the Pound.

**E. L. CARRINGTON,**  
5A17t De Funiak Springs, Fla.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## Golden Texas Queens!

Dr. Gallup says they are the best he has in his yard.

**J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.**  
Mention the Bee Journal. 9A26t.

**ROOT'S GOODS.** Get discounts on early orders for 1897. A. I. Root Co.'s Bee-keepers' Supplies always on hand. Better prepared than ever to fill orders promptly. 36-page Catalog free.

**JOHN NEBEL & SON, High Hill, Mo.**  
Mention the American Bee Journal. 4Atf

## BEE - KEEPERS, PRICES CUT

On FOUNDATION COMB to introduce Forrest New Method of Sheeting Wax by Automatic Machinery.

Write for descriptive Circular Price-List and Samples. **N. B. FORREST,**  
15Atf AUBURN, N. Y.

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## BEES & NUCLEI.

We can supply Good Full Colonies of Italian Bees in 10-frame Langstroth hives, and 3-frame Nuclei. They are in Lee Co., Illinois, 100 miles from Chicago. If you wish to buy, write us at once, as to what and how many you want, and we will quote you price.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,  
CHICAGO, ILLS.

## For Sale, Bees & Queens

Bees by the Pound, \$1.00. Queens, \$1.00. Nuclei, 2-frame, with Queen, \$2.50; 1-frame, \$2.00. Also, Barred & White Plymouth Rocks, and Silver-Laced Wyandottes Eggs at \$1.00 per sitting of 15. Address,

Mrs. A. A. SIMPSON,  
16A13 SWARTS, GREENE CO., PA.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.



## BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

Pet Stock and Incubators if conducted according to "The Chautauqua Guide to Big Profits" just out and sent postpaid with our 1897 Catalogue for 4c to help pay postage, etc. Best eggs and stock cost no more if purchased of us, you can then sell your product to us and thousands others for high fancy prices. We own 300 acres most elegantly adapted to poultry. CHAUTAUQUA POULTRY & PET STOCK FARM, Box 17 KENNEDY, N.Y. 7A13 Mention the American Bee Journal.

## PAID FOR Cash Beeswax

For all the Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 24 cents per pound, CASH; or 28 cents for whatever part is exchanged for the Bee Journal, Honey, Books or Seed, that we offer. If you want cash, promptly, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.  
118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.

## FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN !!

A 2½-acre orange grove within the city limits of Montemorelas, Mexico; including an apiary of 35 colonies, and a flock of thoroughbred poultry; also present crop of fruit and vegetables. Place has a good house and is in first-class condition. Must sell on account of failure in health. Price, \$700. Terms if necessary. For particulars write—

W. H. COVINGTON,  
17A4t MONTEMORELAS, N. L., MEXICO.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.

## BEES QUEENS

Smokers, Sections, Comb Foundation, And all Apiculture Supplies cheap. Send for FREE catalogue. E. T. FLANAGAN, Belleville, Ill.

13A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.

## EGGS

From Pure B. P. Rocks. Black Minorcas. Light Brahmas—\$1.25 per Sitting. Also, will stuff and mount Birds and Animals to order; price, for small birds and animals 60c. and upward.

Plants for sale cheap—Red and Black Raspberry, and Strawberry.

MRS. L. C. AXTELL,  
ROSEVILLE, Warren Co., ILL.

## A. P. A. may, or B. O. K.

OUR APARY is non-partisan and deals in strictly first class Italian Queens—Tested, 90c Untested, 65c. 1-fr. Nucleus, 65c.; 2-fr. \$1.10—discount on quantities. M. O. office, Sparta, Tenn. COOPER & GILLET,  
17A4t QUEBECK, TENN.  
Mention the American Bee Journal.

proved to be the most valuable one in the whole yard of 200, producing comb honey to the value of \$41 (at that time comb honey was secured in glass boxes). The bees of this colony were visibly longer-bodied, and had the appearance of being a stronger bee all around. Could it be because they had more space between combs, that the brood became more fully developed?

Having often thought of the workings of this particular colony, the idea never occurred to me that the nine frames in the space of ten had any bearing on the working qualities of the bees. Last season, having a similar case (a hive I bought being an 8-frame Langstroth occupied by seven frames), I began to reason that this matter of more space for brood-combs may be something that would be advisable to give an investigation, as the colony on seven frames, in an 8-frame hive, proved to do the best of any, in the yard of 33. Now, don't shake your head and say this is all bosh, as there are a great many things we don't know; but with the most of mankind, what they don't know would make the largest book.

I shall arrange five hives the coming season as stated above, and providing they come up to the standard of the two cases referred to, will give the result to the readers of the American Bee Journal.

Douglas Co., Minn. M. S. SNOW.

## Rearing Early Queens.

The sun set clear last night, and this is a beautiful morning. It begins to look like spring at last. It has been so wet that but little small grain is in, and farmers are very much behind with their work. In my observatory hive one queen hatch out on the eve of the 11th, on time. The others were kept in until the morning of the 13th, and it was (to me) interesting to hear the piping and quacking going on all day Monday. I have wire screening next to the frames, and glass outside of that. By removing the glass I can tap on the screening and drive the bees where I choose (and occasionally get a dab through the wires). Yesterday morning they commenced to tear open the remaining queen-cells, and by sticking some pieces of broom-corn (taken from an old broom) through the screening, I made a corral for each cell, and then watch the fun and saved my queens. I did not give one of them to the colony that had the laying worker, as I had intended to, for, upon examination, I found they had several queen-cells started, and more than that, not a single drone found his way back to the hive.

H. W. CONGDON.

Cass Co., Nebr., April 14.

## FINE SECTIONS!

We have the finest Lumber to be had for One-Piece Sections,

all Second-Growth and White as Snow. We have all the up-to-date machinery, and are in a position to fill your order promptly and satisfactorily.

Write for Price-List and Sample Section free. Yours &c.,

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Apr. 23, '97. WAUZKA, Crawford Co., Wis.  
17A4t Mention the American Bee Journal.

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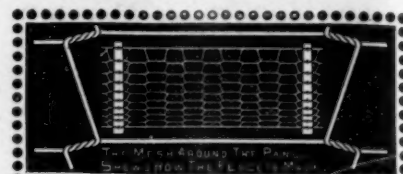
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Working Wax into Foundation for CASH A Specialty.

Write for Catalog and Price-List, with Samples of Foundation and Sections.

GUS DITTMER,  
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To avoid any mistakes on the fence question buy the Keystone Woven Wire Fence. It possesses all the merits of a perfect farm fence. It is strong, durable and handsome. It will turn anything from the smallest pig or lamb up. It is smooth—can't hurt stock. Much more about it in our free book on fence construction. Write today.

KEYSTONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,  
No. 3 Rush St., Peoria, Ill.

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Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and Everything used in the Bee-Industry.

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RIVER FALLS, Pierce Co., Wis.

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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

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## 50 Colonies of Bees

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16A2t Box 485 SOUTH BEND, IND.  
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## HONEY and BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

The following rules for grading honey were adopted by the North American Bee-Keepers' Association, and, so far as possible, quotations are made according to these rules:

**FANCY.**—All sections to be well filled; combs straight, of even thickness, and firmly attached to all four sides; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain, or otherwise; all the cells sealed except the row of cells next the wood.

**No. 1.**—All sections well filled, but combs uneven or crooked, detached at the bottom, or with but few cells unsealed; both wood and comb unsoiled by travel-stain or otherwise.

In addition to this the honey is to be classified according to color, using the terms white, amber and dark. That is, there will be "fancy white," "No. 1 dark," etc.

**Chicago, Ill., Mar. 19.**—Fancy white, 11@12c.; No. 1, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9c.; No. 1, 7c.; fancy dark, 8c.; No. 1, 7c. Extracted, white, 5@7c.; amber, 5@6c.; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 25@27c.

Stocks are working down, but there is no improvement in price. The season for comb honey is drawing to a close. Any one intending to market in the cities should do so now.

**Albany, N. Y., Mar. 20.**—Fancy white, 12-13c.; No. 1, 11-12c.; fancy amber, 9-10c.; No. 1, 8-9c.; fancy dark, 7-8c.; No. 1, 6-7c. Extracted, white, 5-6c.; dark, 3@4c. Demand is all that could be expected at this season. Stock on hand small.

**Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 14-15c.; No. 1 white, 12-13c. Extracted, white, 6-7c. Beeswax, 22-25c. Demand is fair for grades quoted, but no demand for inferior grades.

**Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 13-14c.; No. 1, 11-12c. Extracted, white, 6-7c.; amber, 5-6c. Beeswax, 25c.

**St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 19.**—Fancy comb, 12@13c.; No. 1 white, 11@11½c.; amber, 9@10½c.; dark, 7@8½c. Extracted, white, in cans, 6@7c.; in barrels, 4@4½c.; extra, 5c.; dark, 3@4c. Good demand for barrel stock—comb slow sale. Beeswax, 23@23½c.—prime finds ready sale at 23½c.

**San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 7.**—White comb, 9-10c.; amber, 5-7c. Extracted, white, 5½c.; light amber, 3½-4c.; dark tulle, 2½c. Beeswax, fair to choice, 24-26c.

**Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.**—Fancy white comb, 12-13c.; fancy amber, 8-9c.; No. 1, 8c.; fancy dark, 7-8c. Extracted, white, 5-7c.; amber, 4-5c.; dark, 3½-4c. Beeswax, 25c. Season is getting over for comb honey—very little demand. Extracted in good demand.

**New York, N. Y., Apr. 10.**—White comb, 10@11c.; amber, 8@9c.; dark, 6c. There is a fairly good demand for comb honey yet, and it keeps coming in small lots. Extracted is quiet at unchanged prices. The demand for buckwheat extracted has ceased, and no more sale for it. Beeswax is quiet at 26@27c.

**Detroit, Mich., Mar. 12.**—No. 1 and fancy white comb, 11-12c.; other brands, 7-10c. Extracted, white, 5-6c.; amber and dark, 4-5c. Beeswax, 24-25c.

**Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 19.**—No. 1 white, 12@13c.; fancy amber, 11@12c.; No. 1 amber, 10@11c.; fancy dark, 9@10c.; No. 1 dark, 8@9c. Extracted, white, 5c.; amber, 4½c.; dark, 4c. Beeswax, 25c.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, Apr. 19.**—Demand is slow for all kinds of honey. Comb honey, 10@14c. for fair to choice white; extracted, 3@6c. There is a fair demand for beeswax at 22@25c. for good to choice yellow.

**Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 20.**—Fancy white, 11@12c.; No. 1 white, 10@11c.; fancy amber, 9@10c.; No. 1 amber, 8@9c.; fancy dark, 7@8c.; No. 1 dark, 6-7c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@5½c.; dark, 4@5c. Utah white extracted, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 23@26c. Market fairly steady for comb and better for extracted than for some time.

**Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 16.**—Very fancy honey, mostly 10 and 11c.; fair to good, from 9c. down to 7 and 8c.; very poor, dark, etc., 5-7c. Very little, if any, extracted in the market to quote. Write us before shipping.

### List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers.

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

- Chicago, Ill.**  
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 163 South Water Street.  
**New York, N. Y.**  
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,  
**Kansas City, Mo.**  
C. C. CLEMOMS & Co., 423 Walnut St.  
**Buffalo, N. Y.**  
BATTERSON & Co., 167 & 169 Scott St.  
**Hamilton, Ill.**  
CHAS. DADANT & SON,  
**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
WM. A. SELSER, 10 Vine St.  
**Cleveland, Ohio.**  
WILLIAMS BROS., 80 & 82 Broadway.  
**St. Louis, Mo.**  
WESTCOTT COM. CO., 213 Market St  
**Minneapolis, Minn.**  
S. H. HALL & Co.  
**Milwaukee, Wis.**  
A. V. BISHOP & Co.  
**Boston, Mass.**  
E. E. BLAKE & Co., 57 Chatham Street.  
**Detroit, Mich.**  
M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich.  
**Indianapolis, Ind.**  
WALTER S. POWDER, 162 Mass. chusetts Ave.  
**Albany, N. Y.**  
CHAS. MCCULLOCH & Co., 380 Broadway.  
**Cincinnati, Ohio.**  
C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central Aves.

## Honey - Clovers !

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	50b	10b	25b	50b
Alsike Clover.....	.70	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.75
Sweet Clover (white).....	.70	1.20	2.50	4.75
White Clover.....	.90	1.60	3.75	7.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	.80	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

**GEORGE W. YORK & Co.**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## One Cent

Invested in a postal card will get my large Catalog of All Root's Goods. Send list of what you want, and get price.

**M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.**  
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**BEE-KEEPERS !** Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1897.  
**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

## PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

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Sole Manufacturers,  
Sproat Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.

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Is one that definitely promises to keep an accurate account with you; credit your premiums and interest, charge the actual expense and mortuary cost, and hold the remaining funds subject to your order.

Agents Wanted.

## SECTIONS !

We have a lot of Sections 4½x7 to-foot, which are off in color. We wish to close them out quick, so offer them at \$1.50 a M. They are not seconds, but are off in color—open on two and three sides.

Cat. of Bees and Supplies Free.

**I. J. STRINGHAM,**  
105 Park Place, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
APIARY—Glen Cove, L. I.

### EVAN'S Improved Machine for Sheetting Wax.

This machine produces a continuous sheet of uniform thickness and any width desired directly from the melted wax. No lapping or welding done in this process. This machine is a rapid worker, simple in construction, easily operated either by hand or steam power, and price within reach of any supply dealer. Correspondence solicited. Sample sent on receipt of order and postage. Patent allowed March 18, 1897. **THOS. EVANS, Lansing, Mich.**

Mention the American Bee Journal.

**Catalogs for 1897.**—We have received the following Catalogs, Price-Lists, etc., a copy of which may be obtained upon application, always being careful to say you saw their advertisement in the American Bee Journal:

The W. T. Faconer Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y.—Bee-Hives, Sections, and Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

Sidney A. Fisher, 83 Water St., Boston, Mass.—Apiarian Supplies.

Mrs. A. A. Simpson, Swarts, Pa.—Italian Queens and Bees, and Fancy Poultry.

Van Allen & Williams, Barnum, Wis.—Queens, Berry-Plants, and Reversible Extractors.

Wm. H. Bright, Mazeppa, Minn.—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

### Convention Notices.

**Illinois.**—The spring meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will be held Tuesday, May 18, at the residence of H. W. Lee, at Pecatonica, Ill. All are cordially invited to attend. Means of conveyance will be at the station for the benefit of those coming on trains. **B. KENNEDY, Sec.**  
New Milford, Ill.

**Connecticut.**—The 6th annual meeting of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at the capitol at Hartford, May 5, at 10:30 a.m. Let all interested in bee-culture make an extra effort to be present.  
Waterbury, Conn. **MRS. W. E. RILEY, Sec.**

**FREE** —A Copy of—  
**Successful Bee-Keeping,**  
 by W. Z. Hutchinson;  
 and our 1897 Catalog, for 2-  
 cent stamp, or a copy of the  
**Catalog for the Asking.** We make almost  
**Everything** used by **Bee-Keepers**, and at  
**Lowest Prices.** OUR

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are warranted

**Superior to All Others.**

Don't buy cheaply and roughly made Goods.  
 when you can have the best—such as we  
 make.

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SAMPLE FREE—ADDRESS.

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won Highest Honors at the  
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of 50 hives, \$50 for the best 100 Danz. sections  
 " 25 " 25 " 50 " "  
 " 20 " 20 " 40 " "  
 " 10 " 10 " 20 " "  
 " 5 " 5 " 10 " "

Further particulars regarding the pre-  
 miums, also special catalog of the Danzen-  
 baker Hive and System, furnished on applica-  
 tion. Address,

**Francis Danzenbaker, Medina, Ohio.**

Care The A. I. Root Company.

### For Sale, Choice Italian Bees.

Full Colonies at \$5.00; Nuclei, \$1 per Frame.

—Queens in Their Season.—

Also a Full Stock of the

**B. Taylor Handy BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.**

Send for Catalog, to—

**F. A. CROWELL, Granger, Minn.**

17A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

## I ARISE



TO SAY to the readers  
 of the  
**BEE JOURNAL** that  
**DOOLITTLE**

has concluded to sell  
 —BEES and QUEENS—  
 in their season, during  
 1897, at the following  
 prices:

One Colony of Italians  
 on 9 Gallup frames, in  
 light shipping-box \$6.00  
 Five Colonies..... 25.00  
 Ten Colonies..... 45.00  
 1 untested queen. 1.00  
 6 " queens 5.50  
 12 " " 10.00  
 1 tested Queen... \$1.50  
 3 " Queens. 3.50  
 1 select tested queen 2.00  
 3 " Queens 4.00

Select tested queen, previous season's rearing.. 4.00  
 Extra Selected for breeding, THE VERY BEST.. 5.00  
 About a Pound of BEES in a Two-frame Nucleus,  
 with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

Circular free, giving full particulars regard-  
 ing the Bees and each class of Queens.  
 Address

**G. M. DOOLITTLE,**

11A25t BORODINO, Onon. Co., N. Y.

### BIG MONEY IN POULTRY

OUR LARGE GUIDE for '97 just  
 out. Something entirely new. 100  
 pages. Printed in finest colored work.  
 Contains everything pertaining to Poul-  
 try in full. **PRICES REDUCED** on  
 1st Prize Winners and Eggs. Postpaid  
 on receipt of 15 cents, if you write now.  
**JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Box 94 Freeport, Ill.**

10A13t Mention the American Bee Journal.

20th  
Year

## Dadant's Foundation

20th  
Year

### Why Does It Sell So Well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.

Because **IN 20 YEARS** there have not been any complaints, but thousand  
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### We Guarantee Satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? Beauty, Purity, Firmness, No Sagging, No  
 Loss. **Patent Weed Process of Sheeting.**

Send Name for Our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil  
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**LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.**

The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

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Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

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Our business is making Sections. We are located in the basswood belt of Wis-  
 consin; therefore the material we use cannot be better. We have made the fol-  
 lowing prices:

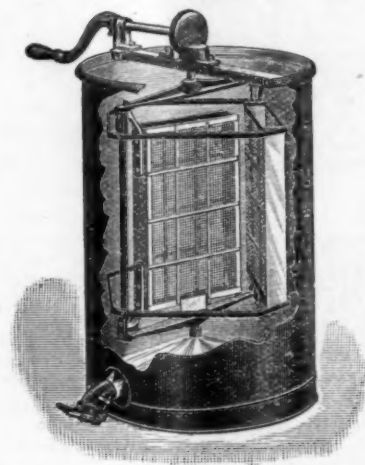
No. 1 Snow-White.		No. 1 Cream.	
500 for.....	\$1.25	500 for.....	\$1.00
1000 for.....	2.50	1000 for.....	2.00
2000 for.....	4.75	2000 for.....	3.75
3000 for.....	6.75	3000 for.....	5.25

If larger quantities are wanted, write for prices.

**Price-List of Sections, Foundations, Veils, Smokers, Zinc, Etc.,**  
**Sent on application.**

6A35t

**MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.**



### NOVICE AND COWAN EXTRACTORS.

### More Popular Than Ever.

They are used by all leading bee-keep-  
 ers. If you would get the latest and  
 best, see that our name is on them.

### Our 1897 Dove- tail'd Hives,

With **New 1897 End-Spacing Hoffman Frames**, are carrying the  
 market by storm. Don't buy old-style goods, when new, up-to-date goods cost no more.

**Catalog, explaining, sent for the asking.**

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